**Table One - High level summary of the level of engagement GIA Partners should expect from each other for each layer of the biosecurity system**

For a more detailed breakdown of activities within each layer, and associated levels of engagement for each, refer [Table Two](http://www.gia.org.nz/Portals/79/Content/Documents/Appendix%205%20-%20Table%20Two.docx?)

| **Biosecurity system layer** | **Inform** | **Network** | **Co-operate** | **Collaborate** | **Partner** |  |  | |  | **COMMENTS** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ENGAGEMENT COLOUR KEY** | |
|  |  | Engagement with stakeholders |  |
|  |  | Engagement with GIA Partners |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Cross biosecurity system** |  |  |  |  |  | MPI is accountable for overall management of the biosecurity system on behalf of all New Zealanders. While activity dependent, MPI will cooperate wherever it can with stakeholders. MPI and GIA industry partners can identify opportunities to collaborate where an activity represents a joint priority and parties are seeking similar outcomes. Partnership (through joint decision-making) can happen in Surveillance, Readiness & Response, and Pest & Disease Management. Implementation of the final Biosecurity 2025 Direction Statement will likely include a review of system governance to improve transparency, inclusiveness and collaboration opportunities. | | | | |
| **International Plant & Animal Health Standards**  Developing international standards and rules under the WTO SPS Agreement |  |  |  |  |  | MPI represents New Zealand on international standard setting bodies where measures are developed to protect human, plant and animal health. These measures once agreed, apply to all member trading nations. New Zealand is a relatively small player in the international arena and MPI is an influencer not a decision-maker in these fora. Where possible[[1]](#footnote-2), MPI will seek to cooperate with stakeholders. For example, through consulting on recommended priorities for work plans, and on the content of draft standards. MPI must be fair, transparent and equitable in the way it engages on these activities, and must therefore provide the same sorts of engagement opportunities to all stakeholders (including GIA industry Partners). | | | | |
| **Trade Agreements & Bilateral Arrangements**  Negotiation, agreements and processes for future biosecurity cooperation and trade |  |  |  |  |  | Activities in this layer are directed towards negotiating and implementing trade agreements. Where possible6, MPI will cooperate or collaborate with stakeholders. For example, through consulting on priorities for trade negotiations, and in the identification and mitigation of trade agreement implementation issues. There are a range of government-industry fora which exist to facilitate these interactions – eg, PMAC, GermAC, FreshPAC, ATAC. MPI can also work through GIA specific fora such as the GIA DGG and GIA Biosecurity Fora. To fulfil its role as competent authority, MPI must treat all stakeholders fairly, transparently and equitably and must therefore provide the same sorts of engagement opportunities to all stakeholders (including GIA industry partners). | | | | |
| **Risk Assessment & Import Health Standards**  Identification of risk and specification of requirements for people and goods coming into New Zealand |  |  |  |  |  | Activities in this layer are directed at undertaking objective and internationally defensible assessments of pest and disease risks associated with imported commodities – and to help with decisions on how best to manage these. It covers the prioritisation, development, implementation and review of associated import health standards. The Biosecurity Act 1993 sets out the statutory processes that must be followed for consultation with stakeholders on both risk assessments and import health standards. The Act requires MPI to treat all stakeholders fairly, transparently and equitably, and therefore MPI must provide the same sorts of engagement opportunities to all stakeholders (including GIA industry partners). A range of government-industry advisory and consultative fora - eg, PMAC, GermAC, FreshPAC, ATAC – exist to support discussions between government and import industry groups on related issues and opportunities.  Note: Identifying and managing emerging risks through MPI’s Emerging Risk System (ERS) are considered a Cross Biosecurity System activity. | | | | |
| **Border Interventions**  Education and auditing to encourage compliance. Inspecting to verify compliance and taking action to manage non-compliance |  |  |  |  |  | Activities in this layer cover the biosecurity clearance of people, goods, and craft via the passenger, mail, cargo, craft and transitional facility pathways. MPI will generally keep stakeholders informed of these activities and consult where decisions may have a significant impact (Informing, Networking). Where possible, MPI and GIA industry partners will actively cooperate with each other and may enter into more formal collaborations – for example through development and delivery of education programmes to encourage compliance. Managing non-compliance is one activity where MPI will only ever engage to the level of Inform. | | | | |
| **Surveillance**  General & targeted programmes to detect harmful pests & diseases |  |  |  |  |  | This layer encompasses a wide range of activities including development and implementation of general and targeted surveillance programmes, maintenance of the 0800 pest and disease hotline and national reference laboratories, and diagnostics for surveillance, investigation, import and export testing, and international and domestic reporting to changes in NZ’s biosecurity status. The level of engagement that occurs between MPI and stakeholders ranges from Inform to Cooperate depending on the activity (refer Table Two). Under GIA, however, MPI and GIA industry Partners can collaborate or partner on surveillance programme activities[[2]](#footnote-3) they agree are a joint priority and that have been made subject to an Operational Agreement. | | | | |
| **Readiness & Response**  Regular testing of the biosecurity system’s capability to respond; Responding to detected harmful pests & diseases |  |  |  |  |  | Under GIA, MPI and individual GIA industry partners will work together to develop a biosecurity profile for the sector. The Biosecurity Profile can help MPI staff develop a better understanding of the sector, and support more informed conversations about biosecurity system issues of relevance – including in Readiness and Response. MPI and GIA industry Partners can collaborate or partner on readiness activities they agree are a joint priority and that have been made subject to an Operational Agreement. MPI and GIA industry Partners will also partner through joint decision-making and cost-sharing on responses to harmful pests and diseases – as set out in a pre-agreed or ‘Rapid’ Operational Agreement. | | | | |
| **Pests & Disease Management**  National, regional & industry actions to manage established pests & diseases |  |  |  |  |  | Management of pests and diseases that are accepted as established, happens outside of the GIA Partnership framework. However, any parties can decide to collaborate or partner where they agree management is a joint priority and that decisions and investment of resources will be shared. | | | | |

1. MPI needs to be mindful of its statutory, regulatory, trade etc responsibilities in fulfilling this intent [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Under GIA, surveillance programmes are considered a Readiness activity [↑](#footnote-ref-3)